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# EXTENSION SERVICE *Review*

JUNE 1951



Learning about our world neighbors.



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## The Cover This Month

● "Different conditions make different methods," says Don Meike, an International Farm Youth Exchangee from Wyoming who helps his Danish host, Mr. Speggers, cut the thistle from the barley field with hand implements. With labor cheap and plentiful, Don opined that this method was as practical in Denmark as 2-4D is in the United States. (Tips from a "Grass Roots" Ambassador, p. 94.) This month 58 more International Farm Youth Exchangees from 33 States board their ships to spend several months living with farm families in 19 foreign countries.

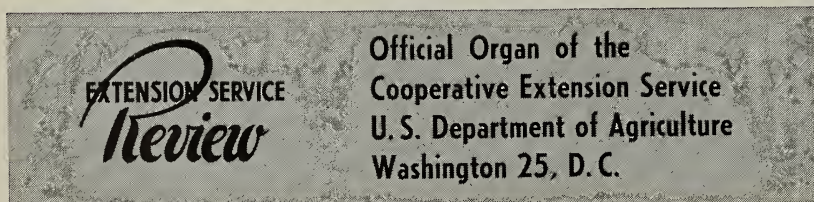
## Next Month

● Members of Texas home demonstration clubs are learning the broadcasting business and putting on some good programs—in fact, they are taking the responsibility for a regular feature, according to Frances Arnold, Texas assistant extension editor, who sent in a report for next month's issue.

● New Jersey's well-known county agent, Dwight Babbitt, was seen in the Department of Agriculture recently looking as if he worked here. A little research disclosed that he was engaged in writing a leaflet for members of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents which he agreed to discuss.

● The Extension Service was represented at the President's Highway Safety Conference in June. The back page in July will call attention to some of the facts on highway safety for the extension agents.

● The article in this issue, "To Have and to Hold 4-H Club Leaders," aroused considerable interest among the staff members who were asked to read it before publication. In fact, Dr. Barnard Joy, who is teaching an extension course at the Colorado summer school, asked permission to have it mimeographed to use in his classes. It is, therefore, with pride that we announce another article by the same author, Wilbur Pease, this time on ways of getting parent cooperation.



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LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*

DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*

GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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# Learning About Our World Neighbors From the IFYE's

HENRY SEFTEN, Federal Extension Service

**WHY DO** the British drive on the left-hand side of the road?

Why are their cars smaller than ours? Do you raise turkeys in Turkey? Do all women in your country wear veils? Do all people in Holland wear wooden shoes?

Americans, like any other people, are curious. These and many other questions they ask our visiting International Farm Youth Exchanges. These alert ambassadors of good will are here to help better understand our way of life and to tell you about theirs. They are eager to meet people, learn about us, and, above all, to contribute to our knowledge of their way of life.

Here is what a prominent old-time leader of 4-H Clubs in Connecticut said about the young man from Germany who visited his community as an International Farm Youth Exchange: "Fritz has given us much more than we could possibly have given him in return."

Fritz, like many other youth who have visited the United States in the past, came here for a 6-month visit to live, work, and share experiences with several farm families under the sponsorship of the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., and the Extension Service.

This month most of the 50 farm youth from 15 foreign countries will have arrived in the United States. These young men and women between the ages of 18 and 26 are in the United States to learn about the life, customs, and culture of rural America. Unlike most other foreign visitors' programs, the IFYE's place more importance in learning about people than to gain technical information. Carefully selected by the youth organization to which they belong, these young visitors from overseas come to the United States

with a keen desire to participate in all activities and, above all, to contribute something.

To list all the fine contributions made by the IFYE's who have visited the United States during the past 3 years would fill a book, so let's just glance at a few ways in which IFYE's like Fritz have contributed toward enriching the experiences of rural people.

Eight IFYE's, each representing a different country, staged a "Your Neighbors" program at a State 4-H event. Each IFYE crashed through a large 7-foot colored map of his country. After introductions were completed, each IFYE spoke briefly on the customs and life in his native country.

IFYE's with a limited knowledge of English may be used very effectively by having them speak in their native language with a local person translating.

Many of our young visitors from foreign lands are excellent cooks. They may have something really special they would be happy to prepare for their host family. Here's an opportunity to learn first-hand information, not only on how to prepare tasty foreign dishes but to taste them as well. To Americans tea is tea—all you need is a tea bag and hot water. Get one of the British IFYE's to show you how a good cup of tea is made, then you will realize why the British consider our tea inferior. Dishes like fondue, as made in Switzerland, and the manner in which it is served will fascinate any group. Have you ever tasted French bread or the famous "apfel kuchen" (similar to our apple pie) as made in Germany.

One of the Swiss IFYE's introduced the art of yodeling in the communities he visited and even trained and developed a few

4-H'ers. A few IFYE's have brought over articles of home handicraft and rural arts which, if invited, they are only too glad to display at meetings. Pictures showing typical rural scenes of their country are occasionally a part of the IFYE's baggage. These may be used at meetings or displayed as part of an exhibit on foreign rural culture.

A Swedish IFYE helped make a county fair just a bit more interesting by putting on an exhibit of pictures, booklets, and circulars telling about their rural youth organization known as "JUF."

An Austrian IFYE interested in geology put on an exhibit at a 4-H fair of more than 30 specimens he had collected while in the United States, including fossils, petrified wood, and minerals. Another IFYE wrote a full-page article for a national farmers' organization house organ, and several have written short articles for extension publications.

A French girl last year made a United Nations flag at a homemakers' meeting and demonstrated some of the French techniques used in clothing construction. The three young people from Finland had two reels of movies and a fine lecture on the life and customs of their people.

The two Greek IFYE's who surprised their host by their accuracy in bagging coyotes, explained that they had spent several years in guerrilla warfare. As a result they were often asked to tell of their experiences.

A young British girl from the county where Hereford cattle originated spoke to a county Hereford Breeders' Association.

The IFYE's are eager to contribute. Give them the opportunity, and they will help to give us a clearer and better understanding of our world neighbors.



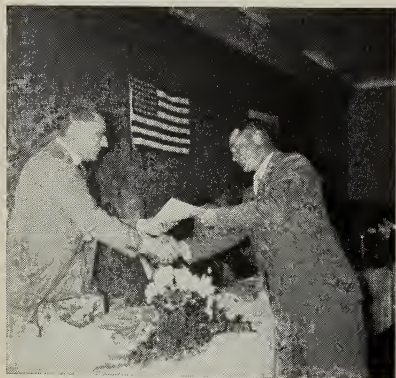
# To Have and to Hold . . .

## 4-H Local Leaders

WILBUR F. PEASE, 4-H Club Agent, Suffolk County, N. Y.



County executive committee's



. . . leader recognition dinner



. . . is big event of the year.

**A**N INTEGRATED program has helped us obtain volunteer leaders more efficiently and work more effectively with them. Other benefits, originally thought of as possible results only, are proving of equal value.

We first discarded a method too long used, the "hunt and find" method. We realized it was a wasteful use of time and not too successful in getting leaders who would stay with us. Our population has a heterogeneous race heritage, cultural patterns, and economic status. Small villages and open country contribute more to our 4-H membership than do the farms. Parental interest under such conditions must be constantly cultivated.

Three years ago we adopted the parent meeting plan of club organization which we have used ever since. Believing that although parents are interested in their boys and girls, they must have an understanding of 4-H Club work before we can expect their active cooperation, we have used parent meetings as a first step in establishing a club, though parent meetings are also held whenever an established club needs new leadership.

To give understanding of the purposes, methods, and values of club work, we began to use a set of color slides of State origin, supplemented by county slides of local interest. We organized the slides and the word story to bring out the three main features of 4-H—the local club, projects, and special activities. As the "4-H Way" pictorial story unfolds, few words are needed to highlight the values to youth.

Following the slides, questions from parents come readily and lead to a discussion of the parents' part, supplemented by a sheet on "Ways Parents May Help."

In the 43 (out of 47) successful meetings which have been held, the parents have heartily favored 4-H for their boys and girls. The next important step at the meeting is to place upon the parents the responsibility for leadership. They have never failed to provide it, either from the parents present or by choosing other folk of their community. Guidance is given them as regards the number of leaders needed and characteristics desired in a leader. Responsibility must follow understanding if this method is to be a timesaver for the club agent.

But what happens if parents fail to attend the meeting in sufficient numbers to guarantee success? We simply will not proceed with club organization. In one community this action challenged the few who did attend so that a year later a successful meeting was held.

This method has been a real timesaver. Since early in 1948 we have not "hunted" a leader, and 43 clubs have been organized as compared to the 31 in an equal period of time preceding. We have also had more time for other phases of the work.

Fewer clubs have been lost. In the 2-year period preceding the plan 70 percent of the new clubs organized were lost. In the first 2 years following its start, new club loss was reduced to 30 percent. Not perfect but progress! This is due in part because leaders have, in effect, been selected and approved by parents who have pledged interest and support.

The percentage of leaders having children in 4-H has increased from 42 to 66. It is a fine first step to better leader-parent relationships.

*(Continued on page 108)*



# The White Rat Teaches Better Nutrition

MRS. CARRIE N. HERRING BENNETT, Home Demonstration Agent  
Winston County, Miss.

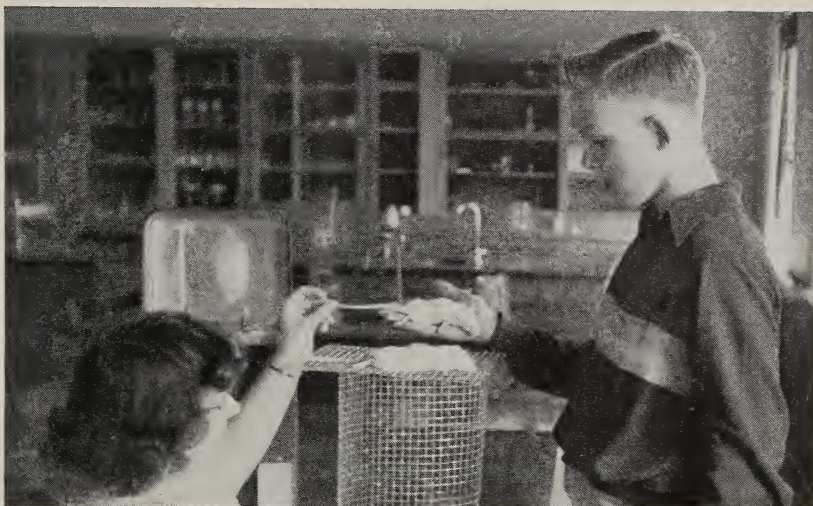
**T**HIS story has grown out of a white rat nutrition report in my 1945 annual narrative report. At that time I used two white rats on the following menus: White meal, fat meat, and molasses for one, and a well-balanced diet of egg, milk, lean meat, bread, butter, cheese, and all types of vegetables and fruits for the other. It was interesting, but some people got the idea that fat meat, white meal, and molasses were bad foods. This year the experiment was planned to clarify the lesson taught.

Five menus were planned for five rats of the same age, sex, and litter imported from the University of Tennessee. A small-town lunch for school-age youth is a soft drink, cookies, and candy. These we gave in abundance to Rat No. 1. To No. 2 was given a plentiful supply of white meal, fat meat, and molasses, as a control or basic diet. Rat No. 3 had the basic diet plus milk only. Rat No. 4 had the basic diet plus egg only. Rat No. 5 was given the basic diet plus milk, egg, lean meat, vegetables, fruits and cookies.

These animals were fed in the county laboratory for 2 weeks. During this time posters were made showing their diets. A hardware merchant let us place the exhibit in his store window on Main Street for 2½ weeks.

While the rats lived in the Main Street store window, the board of supervisors, the 4-H Club Junior Council, the Home Demonstration Council, the various 4-H leaders, and the superintendents of the schools in each of the nine consolidated schools in the county learned the details of the project and the plans to repeat it in nine schools. Teacher-sponsors were selected to advertise the event.

4-H Club girls sponsored the



**In the science laboratory two high school students carefully conducted the experiment. Then they “visited” the cages from room to room.**

project for the benefit of the boys, girls, and parents in their own community. A cage was made, menus selected, and in most instances the rats were named before they arrived in the community.

At the appointed time the University of Tennessee sent more rats for the community feeding experiments. Two rats in one cage were delivered to each school center, and one rat was transferred to the school's waiting cage. The children brought foods from home to fill the menus, or used foods from the lunch room at their school. I visited the 4-H Clubs, according to the regularly appointed month's schedule, and noted the progress being made by the rats, talked with the teacher-sponsors, and set date to take pictures. Further details of the plan were checked such as getting a story of the experiment written by one of the children, including the menus used. Sometimes a chapel program gave everybody a chance

to see the rats and hear their story as told by some member of the arrangements committee. In other cases the committee visited the rats from room to room so that the children could see and ask questions about the little animals. Some of the teachers used the project as the basis of a letter or a theme.

On scheduled time I took a small covered garbage can and druggist-donated chloroform to the schools. The rats were put to sleep and their pictures were made, together with the pictures of the children who had fed, watered, cleaned the cages, and made the menus.

The stories of the children showed that they recognized a poor diet and a good diet. They described the growth and development of the rats; they mentioned the condition of the fur, the differences in size, the skin coloring, the weakness or sparkle of the eye, the nervous condition of one and the ability of the

*(Continued on page 107)*

# Financing Increased Production

JAMES L. ROBINSON, Extension Economist

AS FARMERS move into the emergency period, a number of questions loom large. Can farmers continue to improve their rates of production and their efficiency in the use of labor? Can and will they use money as effectively as they did during the 1940's? Can credit agencies be as successful in helping them with loans? Can Extension be as sound in its guidance?

Here in a nutshell is the farm financial problem for the coming years:

Farmers today are using more operating credit than at any time. A large part of this credit might be referred to as the farmer's "hired man," for much of it is going to finance the purchase and operation of power machinery used in place of man labor. But a good part goes for feed, fertilizer, insecticides, and the numerous supplies needed to operate a farm.

Power equipment and labor-saving devices in producing crops and livestock are enabling the smaller number of people now on farms to carry out the bigger production job required of them.

Saving in man-hours has been made all along the line. The one-man one-mule, hand-picking operation took about 200 man-hours to produce a bale of cotton. The four-row tractor, flame cultivator, and mechanical picker operation averages 28 man-hours for a bale. Tractors and combines have been responsible for reducing the man-hours needed to produce 100 bushels of wheat from 67 in 1935-39 to 34.

The first and major use of credit in this emergency is to meet expenses necessary to get high production on needed commodities, both crops and livestock. This means that farmers will need to continue and even to intensify using approved technical practices—those practices that have proved so useful in increasing the rates of

farm production in recent years. They will need to keep in good repair and despite probable shortages add to their power equipment, labor-saving devices, and other capital items. They will need to do all within their power to enable fewer people to carry out a bigger production job.

Many young farmers will start farming in the next few years. Most of them will have to use credit to finance the purchase of power equipment and machinery. A considerable amount of operating capital will be needed. With proper background, experience, and the

ability to undertake the operation of a farm, these young farmers should find credit a useful tool in helping them get a start in farming.

Farmers already established on farms may find that to operate efficiently they need to increase the size of their farms or to make improvements to the land and plant. By using credit to help them round out their units or to improve their farms, farmers can increase production so vital to the Nation's welfare.

In times like these all the re-  
(Continued on page 109)

## Tips from a “Grass Roots” Ambassador

“WE NEVER fully realize the significance of the role as “grass roots” ambassadors until we’re caught in the act of representing America to a foreign people,” asserts Donald Meike, a 1950 International Farm Youth Exchange diplomat from Wyoming.

Though the young folks make many preparations and are well aware of their responsibility, they have not had the chance to work at being polished diplomats with the insight and understanding for getting along with foreign peoples. Sometimes they know better when they come back than they did when they started out, and so Donald offers a few suggestions from his 3 months’ experience in Denmark. His ideas are useful to those developing good international relations with foreign visitors or pen pals, as well as to the 58 new 1951 international farm youth exchanges starting out this month for their assignments in other countries.

“I don’t believe one has to be a ‘brain’ to do a good job of building understanding and friendship with other peoples. But we do have to be able to talk with and not at people.” In our 4-H Club demonstrations we talk and then ask for questions. In this other type of 4-H work we exchange facts and ideas. Our conversations are based on mutual participation. I found that a leading compliment is an excellent way to create common grounds for conversation,” advises Donald.

“One of the most helpful impressions I brought back is the fact that Europeans are like us. It isn’t that I thought they would eat and dress so differently, but I had a feeling that folks in the old world were old-fashioned, clinging to their old ways, and speaking in a language which I never could understand. I found that their ways often are best for the situation in which they find themselves, and I can learn to understand their language.”



# Point Four Program Takes on New Significance

VERNON D. BAILEY, Extension Specialist in El Salvador

SINCE coming to Central America nearly 4 years ago, I have had many inquiries from county agricultural agents about opportunities for them in the foreign extension field.

The President, in his Point Four of the inaugural address, said: "We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." Exactly what form will these programs take when applied to field conditions?

The Point Four programs have already begun to take shape. As an example, a contract is being signed between the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and the University of Arkansas whereby the latter will take the responsibility of giving technical assistance to Panama's agricultural school, the National Institute of Agriculture in Divisa, and to establish a national extension service to advise Panama's farmers. This is the first arrangement; others undoubtedly will follow. What will such cooperation actually involve on the part of the colleges and the universities and their extension services?

Having started an extension program from scratch some 4 years ago in El Salvador, I feel that the presentation of factual information concerning the situations to be encountered might be helpful.

The adapting of U. S. personnel to the customs and agricultural habits of the country is of first importance. This is not a small task and cannot be accomplished—as sociologists tell you—merely by reading a treatise on the country and people.

This change affects the man's entire normal way of life. He must work, play, and breathe, remembering constantly the methods and techniques acceptable in his new



Secretary of Agriculture Brannan inspects extension field work in El Salvador.

assignment. Any North American who is not willing to become a part of the country and its customs and to work for changes in line with these customs is certainly doomed to failure. And it is not a short-time task—sending a man into a new country for only a 6-month or a year assignment is usually not sufficient.

The quantity of unknowns which face the technician in everything he attempts to do is greatly multiplied in foreign work. In the United States the technician has a vast storehouse of available information almost at his fingertips. This is not the case in most foreign environments, especially in the agricultural field. Well-stocked libraries are not within easy reach, and the old information on which he has depended so frequently does not seem to apply to his new environment.

Another difference is the time schedule. The time required to complete individual goals should be studied thoroughly before a long-

time planning schedule is drafted. To obtain clearances for supplies and then to receive such supplies often takes more time than anticipated. In the case of El Salvador it has sometimes taken as long as 2 years to receive a needed piece of equipment, and in some cases the time element completely holds up operations. Often the best-laid plans of mice and men run afoul when you are operating over great distances and when two governments are involved.

In doing almost any job in an underdeveloped country you are not only doing that specific job but you are also training native workers to do it. This type of job training requires a great deal of time to accomplish the most ordinary type of task.

Adequate transportation is another factor in this situation. In some countries mule trains are necessary because of the lack of roads, and in others a "carry-all" station  
(Continued on page 109)



# One Day in Extension

## *A Narrative Report*

**J. D. PREWIT**

Associate Director, Texas

**S**HORTLY after midnight on the morning of February 6 a county agent's telephone rang. Answering it, he learned that a dairyman was having some trouble with his cows. "Can't you come out and help me?" the dairyman asked. Within a few minutes the county agent was at the dairy farm where he remained until 2 a. m.

Thus started the day for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service when each extension employee was asked to keep a detailed record of his duties to provide a panoramic view of Texas Extension.

Promptly at 8 a. m. our midnight-visiting agent was at his office, ran a few terrace lines on a farm before noon, attended the Lions Club, gave a livestock demonstration on a ranch in the afternoon, wrote eight letters back in his office, and went home. After supper he gave a talk at the veterans vocational class on grass seed.

February 6 was selected at random for no particular reason, and it found extension agents doing a wide variety of things. If one were to try to formulate a typical day from the reports mailed to headquarters, he would fail. One conclusion can be quickly drawn. There is no such thing as a typical day.

An extension agent is presumed to convey agricultural and home economics information to farm and ranch people of the county, and if his work were confined to this duty, and within the confines of normal working hours, his life would be



**All in the day of a Texas county agent.**

little different from post office people, bankers, or any others engaged in working with the public. But the extension agent has no hours of his own, nor do his duties have any bounds except when, through sheer exhaustion, he calls a halt to duties which are too foreign to his regular assignments.

The extension agent should have a good office, but it is interesting to note that a majority of his contacts are made outside of the office. The total report for the day shows that agents made 4,776 contacts out of the office as against 3,848 in the office. This indicates the value of an extension agent becoming known to his county people as soon as possible after he starts work in a county.

This mammoth Texas beehive of activity showed agents traveling 34,406 miles, writing 6,314 letters, answering questions for 8,624 persons and answering 3,049 telephone calls. They took part in 833 meetings and were in 132 other meetings where a total of 44,255 persons were in attendance. They conducted 50 radio programs and gave out 456 newspaper releases.

Information sought from the agents would test the knowledge of the most learned. A few examples show the confidence of the public that extension agents know everything:

Who is the largest turkey producer in the county?

Are moth balls inflammable?

What about hybrid crosses of rabbits?

Where can I get game preserve signs?

How does Dallas rank as a market for garden crops?

Can you give me information on cotton-picking machines?

Can you give me a letter of deferment from military service?

When is it going to rain?

How can I get old-age assistance?

Would chartreuse walls, lipstick-red living room suite, dark green draperies and chair look all right?

How many eggs did you use in the meat loaf made in a demonstration which you gave in 1948?

How does the peanut program operate?

Can you give me a formula for tanning a deer hide?

These calls started coming about 7 o'clock in the morning. One agent answered her telephone at this hour to tell a caller how to keep bermuda grass out of the flower beds. Other agents started their duties as early as 6:30, such as the one who gathered cooks to start a barbecue, then

*(Continued on page 107)*



**W**HEN the delegates assembled in Washington, D. C., on June 13 for the opening of the Twenty-first National 4-H Club Camp, every State, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and 11 foreign countries were represented. In 1927, for the pioneering venture of the first National 4-H Camp, 35 States sent 4-H members and leaders. Altogether, residents of 1,344 counties have listened as their own 4-H Club members told of their experiences as delegates and their observations in the Nation's capital.

Delegates' programs for the 21 camps have emphasized first-hand observance of the Government at work, discussions of the responsibilities and opportunities of citizenship in a democracy, and the problems and place of youth in the rural community. To this of recent years have been added international relationships and the problems of world understanding.

The National Camp conferences of State 4-H Club leaders have straightened out many problems, tried up methods and procedures, and contributed much to the development of high standards for 4-H Club work.

One important contribution resulting from the action of the leaders' conferences was the creation of the Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work to advise with the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant Col-

## Credit the National 4-H Camp

RAY A. TURNER

Agriculturist  
(4-H Club Work  
Central States)

lege Association. This subcommittee was officially established in July 1939. Through it administrative problems and matters of policy pertaining to the 4-H Clubs are presented regularly to the policy committee for consideration.

The decision of the State 4-H leaders' conference, made some years ago, that opportunities to become delegates to National Camp as well as to participate in the 4-H awards programs should be open to all members until they reach maximum club age, regardless of academic allocation, was a strong fac-

tor in strengthening the stimulus which 4-H Club work gives its members to continue their education.

The formal adoption of a National 4-H Songbook was an action of the leaders' conference. More than 750,000 copies have been sold, and the third edition of the book is now being edited. The customary procedure of introducing at National Camp any music composed especially for the 4-H Clubs was established early in the history of the camp.

Recognition of volunteer leaders of 4-H Clubs for length of service was repeatedly discussed in the leaders' meetings, and the plan to award "4-H Leadership Recognitions" for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years of service was inaugurated in 1944 on the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Smith-Lever Act. This award consists of both a certificate and a specially designed pin.

From the first leaders conference back in 1927 came the 4-H motto "To Make the Best Better."

The final, official adoption of the 4-H Club pledge was worked out by the leaders' conferences, presented through the Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work, and approved by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy. Adoption of the official 4-H pin also grew out of these conferences.

*(Continued on page 109)*



From the tent encampment of 1927—to the future site of the National 4-H Educational Center.



# About People...



● **DIRECTOR DAVID S. WEAVER**, of North Carolina, was recently selected "Man of the Year in Service to North Carolina Agriculture," by the *Progressive Farmer*. This title is conferred annually by the magazine on the basis of contribution to the State's agriculture.

Director Weaver took over the administrative helm of extension work in North Carolina on October 1, 1950, succeeding Dr. I. O. Schaub. Before that time, he served as assistant director for more than 2½ years. He came to North Carolina State in 1923 as associate professor of agricultural engineering, after having served in similar positions at Ohio State and Mississippi A. & M.

● **F. J. (JACK) HILLS** was recently appointed extension agronomist at the University of California, succeeding Wayne Weeks, who has transferred to the position of regional director in the organization. A 1941 alumnus of the University College of Agriculture, Mr. Hills expects to receive his master of science degree in plant pathology in June.

● **LAMAR ARGYLE**, a veteran of World War II, has been named acting county agent in Summit County, Utah, to take over the duties of E. Lee Guymon, who is on leave.

Mr. Argyle is a 1951 graduate of the Utah State Agricultural College, with a major in animal husbandry and a minor in agronomy. He has a long achievement record in 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America work.

● **WILBUR H. THIES**, veteran extension horticulturist in Massachusetts for the past quarter of a century, returned in September from a 3-month agricultural mission in western Germany. As a consultant in agricultural extension, he was assigned to the French Zone of Occupation. Mr. Thies reports that ex-

tension activities in that area are centered in the winter schools, and bicycles are a common means of transportation.

● **H. H. WILLIAMSON** retired as assistant director of the Extension Service, U. S. D. A., on March 31 to return to Texas, his native State. He had been a member of the Federal staff since January 1945, coming to this position from the Office of Price Administration where he had served as agricultural relations adviser. Mr. Williamson, following his graduation from the A. and M. College of Texas, joined the Texas extension staff. He was, successively, State 4-H Club agent, State agent in county agent work, assistant director, vice director, and director of extension work. His career of public service spans a period of more than 39 years.

In 1939 he served as chairman of the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges

and Universities. One of his unique experiences was conducting a study tour with a small group of 4-H boys to England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands in 1921. This was the first group of 4-H members to make such a tour. In 1937 Mr. Williamson returned to make a further study of farming and rural economics in England, France, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries.

An important element of his work with the Federal staff was the development and leadership of the coordinated extension program for cotton production. He also represented the director of extension work in administrative relations with State directors, especially those in the South.

Mr. Williamson is living at his home at 107 Williamson Drive, Bryan, Tex., near the campus of the college. Some 42 miles distant he has a 1,400-acre beef-cattle and cotton ranch which he is operating.



Mr. Williamson enjoys working with young people. He talked with these International Farm Youth Exchanges before they left for Austria and Germany.



**IRRIGATION PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.** Dr. Orson W. Israelsen, Professor of Irrigation and Drainage, Utah State College. John Wiley & Sons, New York, N. Y.

• This is the second edition of Dr. Israelsen's popular book which meets a long-felt want for a practical treatise covering almost all phases of irrigation. In its preparation Dr. Israelsen had in mind the hundreds of workers in the field of irrigation, including extension engineers and county agricultural agents.

In his text Dr. Israelsen gives a splendid discussion of the sources of irrigation water and then follows with chapters on water measurement. His discussion of transportation of irrigation water by means of canals and pipe lines is particularly interesting as it covers new means of canal lining such as the slip-form method by which 1,000 lineal feet of ditch can be lined per day. There follow interesting chapters on pumping water for irrigation, irrigation pumps, and methods of water application.

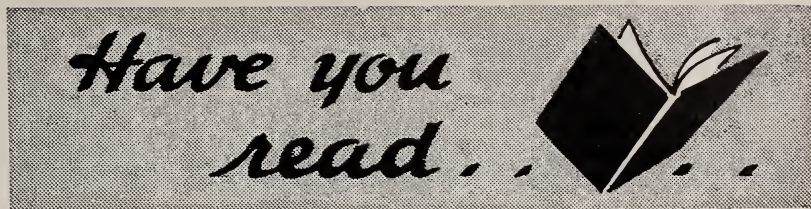
Of particular interest are the discussions covering various types of sprinkler systems with regard to design, cost, and efficiency. The last chapter in the book deals interestingly with irrigation law.

Dr. Israelsen is eminently qualified to discuss the subject of irrigation, as he has devoted a lifetime of study to water problems, both in the laboratory and as a practical designing engineer in the field.—*Ivan D. Wood, Extension-SCS Irrigation Specialist.*

**SWINE PRODUCTION.** W. E. Carroll and J. L. Krider (resigned) of the Illinois College of Agriculture. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, N. Y. 498 pp.

• This new volume is packed with information on practically all phases of swine production. It is organized for college text and general reference use.

Interesting treatment is given the development of the swine industry in the United States and the place of the swine enterprise in our agricultural economy. Much emphasis is put on management as a factor in the cost of producing



pork. The chapters on feeding are exceedingly practical and include the latest findings from scientific research.

The authors are among our top authorities in the field, and extension workers will find the book a valuable addition to their libraries. The work is well illustrated.—*C. D. Lowe, extension animal husbandman, U. S. D. A.*

**ELECTRICAL FARM EQUIPMENT YOU CAN BUILD.** Westinghouse Electric Corporation, School Service Department, Post Office Box 1017, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. 1951. 32 pp.

• This booklet shows in two colors, illustrations, and detailed drawings and diagrams, how to build some two dozen inexpensive pieces of farm electrical equipment. All are easy to build and for the most part require only scrap material which is easy to obtain. Many of the plans have been adapted from publications of the Extension Service, U. S. Office of Education, and the electric power suppliers.—*H. S. Pringle, extension rural electrification specialist.*

**FINANCING THE FARM BUSINESS.** I. W. Duggan, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, and Ralph U. Battles, Assistant Chief, Economics and Credit Research Division. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 354 pp.

• Very few books have been written which consider exclusively the problems of farmers in the wise use of credit. Financing the Farm Business is a book of this kind. It is based on farm management and considers credit as an aid to better management. That is one of its strong points. It treats all situations realistically, with consider-

able emphasis on the human elements and personal factors involved in extending credit. As a reference on farm credit problems and how to meet them, this book is an excellent contribution to teaching materials. It also contains a full and clear description of the various sources of agricultural credit for farmers and farmers' business cooperatives. It should be extremely valuable to the land-grant colleges and to the county agricultural agents and vocational agriculture teachers for whom it was primarily intended.—*L. M. Vaughan, extension economist.*

**BUNT CONTROL IN KANSAS—A THIRTY-FIVE-YEAR COORDINATED PROGRAM.** L. E. Melchers. Kansas Extension Service Contribution No. 496. 28 pp. June 1950.

• A long look back is often necessary to see clearly how much we are actually accomplishing in our extension work. Bunt Control in Kansas describes a fine accomplishment in controlling a plant disease over a 35-year period through teamwork of the Extension Service and Experiment Station. Bunt of wheat, once a disease of great importance to the Kansas wheat industry, has been steadily reduced while the acreage of wheat has increased. The average annual loss from this disease during the first 15-year period (1914-28) was \$4,528,000 as compared with \$915,000 during the second 15-year period (1929-43). This reduction in loss has been due to the adoption of improved, effective, state-wide control practices worked out by research and introduced into practice largely by extension through its persistent, long-time, intensive campaign. We need more historical summaries of this kind to show how cooperative action results in the solution of problems.—*R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist.*



WHO WILL be your leaders of tomorrow? What kind of leaders will they be? How are you preparing them to assume the responsibility of leadership?

If you could have watched the young men and women at Pocono Manor, Pa., from March 30 to April 1, you would have said that a good many counties in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania had some answers to these questions. For these young folks who attended the Tri-State Extension Conference for young men and women demonstrated their abilities as leaders and their desire to become better ones.

Most of the 286 folks who attended this conference were members of older rural youth groups, or senior extension clubs, or young adult clubs, or young farmers' and homemakers' clubs; and some were older 4-H Club members.

Regardless of their affiliation, these young men and women in their late teens and twenties came to this gathering with very definite ideas of what they wanted. After all, these young people from the three States had asked for the meeting and had planned the program themselves.

The steering committee, which guided the conference through the planning stage to the end of the meeting, was composed of State and county extension workers along with young farmers and homemakers. However, at the planning meeting when it came to the program itself, the extension workers left the room, and the young folks themselves outlined what they wanted.

They needed new ideas for club activities. So the first session featured a panel of six discussing "Program activities that have worked."

"What Makes Us Tick," presented by Dr. Glenn Dildine, University of Maryland, fulfilled another desire by these young folks to know more about themselves. This speaker seemed to put his finger on one of the problems of this age group when he said today's kind of life is different from that of a few years ago. Today there seems to be no place for young adults. Dr. Dildine challenged adult leaders to recognize this group and to help them help themselves.

# Will You Have Leaders

ELTON B. TAIT, Extension Radio Editor,

"Who is a Leader and Why?" A panel of young folks led by W. R. Gordon of the Pennsylvania State College took a look at leadership and arrived at these conclusions: Everyone has some degree of leadership. But situations create leaderships. A good leader must have ideas and believe in them, but also he must be able to get his group working together and direct the action.

The young folks who planned the program said they didn't want this to be a speaking program entirely. They wanted a workshop type of conference. Consequently, a good bit of time was spent in workshop groups or in small "huddle" sessions. As C. P. Lang, chairman of the steering committee, put it, "I don't believe there was a person present who didn't have some part in the program."

## Youth Run Own Workshops

One of the workshop groups was for extension workers. It gave them a chance to discuss problems of the older youth program and gave the younger delegates an opportunity to run their own workshops.

As the theme of the conference, "Leaders in a changing world," indicated the delegates were also concerned with problems beyond their own clubs and counties and States. The panel of four who discussed "Friends Far and Near" was composed of an exchange boy from Germany and three International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York who had been in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Many delegates told me this was one of the most interesting features of the conference.

Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent of the New York State College of Home Economics further emphasized our international responsibilities in her

talk to the conference. She said: "We must understand other peoples of the world. This is the great problem of our generation."

Of course there were other features on the program such as square dancing, song fests, a worship service and a friendship ceremony; and if a delegate found a spare minute, he was well rewarded by just looking out over the beautiful Poconos.

Did the delegates get what they came for? When C. A. Bratton, Cornell extension economist, asked the delegates to go into "huddle" groups just before adjournment and list the nuggets they would take home, he got a blackboard full of them:

"Better international understanding." "There's leadership in all of us, it just needs developing." "This has started us thinking that we should be partners in progress." "Information on how much war costs." "Meeting other people and sharing ideas." "A realization that although people are different they can still work together and understand each other." "By understanding ourselves better we can work better with others."

And there were others. But the final comment came from one of the few delegates from Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Virginia who had come to observe. "It gives us an idea of how we can plan the same kind of conference with several States cooperating." New England is planning one for next spring.

While this conference was going on, I buttonholed a few of the county extension workers who had accompanied these young folks. I wanted to find out just why they were interested in this particular age group.

Carolyn Usher, home demonstration agent of Columbia County, N. Y., sees a great need in this age



# tomorrow?

Pennsylvania

group to be able to find themselves. Extension should meet that need. She feels that the leaders she develops will be leaders not only in extension activities but for other organizations as well. The big problem is to hang onto these older youth.

"We can't drop them cold." That's what Kenneth Pickett, 4-H Club agent, Bridgeton, N. J., told me about the boys and girls who leave 4-H Club work. "They are too valuable to us. Many of them are at an age when they have something definite to contribute. So we like to see them come into our older youth clubs. They'll be our adult leaders some day."

J. E. McKeehan, county agent in Wayne County, Pa., took a little different slant. Of course he admitted that some of his senior extension club members, as this group is called in Pennsylvania, were former 4-H Club members. He likes that; but he's even more enthusiastic about picking up some non-4-H Club members, young men and women whom extension has never reached before. He told me about two of the best 4-H Club leaders in Wayne County who are products of senior extension training.

Florence Walker, county extension worker in Hunterdon County, N. J., believes that the older youth clubs are valuable even if they just get the members to do a little thinking. It's so easy to live today without thinking, and she thinks these boys and girls need to find a purpose for living.

Harold Carley, 4-H Club agent, Delaware County, N. Y., likes to work with this group because he believes that at that age they will pick up leadership abilities quicker than at any other time of life. He figures leadership abilities are started in 4-H Club work, but he

*(Continued on page 111)*



**"Huddle" discussions brought everybody into the program.**



**One workshop group studied the art of leading songs.**



**Square dancing was a popular diversion at the conference.**



# FELLOWSHIPS—*Here They Are*

**H**AVE you been thinking about doing graduate study? A fellowship or a scholarship might be just what you need. A few of these of particular interest to extension workers are described in this article, including fellowships, scholarships, and loan funds especially for extension workers.

## **American Educational Research Association**

Each year the American Educational Research Association offers a fellowship in educational measurement, made possible by a grant from the World Book Company. The person selected pursues graduate studies at either the predoctoral or postdoctoral level, in the field of educational measurement at an institution of his choice in the Metropolitan New York area. He also receives the benefit of a systematic program of practical experience in test research and development in the Division of Test Research and Service of World Book Company and other testing agencies. The fellowship provides a stipend of \$2,000 for the year (subject to Federal income tax withholding). Candidates for the fellowship should be citizens of the United States or Canada, resident in either country, who are planning to pursue a professional career in the field of educational measurement in either of these countries. Candidates should have completed at least 1 year of graduate study in the field of educational measurement or a closely related field at a recognized institution. For additional information about the fellowship and for application blanks, interested candidates should write to: Fellowship Award Committee, American Educational Research Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## **American Home Economics Association**

The award of these fellowships is regarded as a high honor. They are available to well-qualified home economists who give promise of

contributing professionally to home economics and are prepared to carry on research. The recipient of one of these fellowships must file a copy of the report of her investigation, when completed, with the American Home Economics Association and in any publication of results must give due credit to the Association.

The Effie I. Raitt Fellowship, \$500, is awarded annually for graduate study in any of the subject-matter areas or phases of home economics as: Family relations and child development, family economics-home management, food and nutrition, institution management, housing, textiles and clothing, and in any professional areas as administration, supervision, and college, secondary, or adult education.

To be eligible for this fellowship a candidate must show promise of making a valuable contribution to home economics. The following points are considered in rating applicant: Personal and professional characteristics including health, ability to do graduate study, experience that gives promise of success in the chosen field, and probability of continued professional service in home economics.

The Ellen H. Richards Research Fellowship of \$1,500, and the Omicron Nu Research Fellowship of \$1,000 are annual awards made in alternate years and may be used in any of the subject-matter divisions (family relations and child development, family economics-home management, food and nutrition, housing, textiles and clothing) or in home economics education.

The important qualifications for eligibility for this research fellowship are: a high scholarship rating in home economics, interest in advanced study, and ability in research that have been established through some previous graduate work. The following points are considered in rating applicants: scholastic record, experience, special qualities for research, personal and professional characteristics in-

cluding health, significance of proposed problem or field of research, and the university or college where the research will be carried on or directed. Application blanks may be obtained from the American Home Economics Association, 1600 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

## **University of Chicago**

Fellowships and scholarships are available to extension workers for study at the University of Chicago. They are handled individually, generally upon recommendation of the State director of extension. Information may be obtained through Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Dean, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

## **Epsilon Sigma Phi Loan Fund**

This fraternity provides scholarship loans, for a year or less time of advanced study, to approved extension people. The loan is to be used for advanced study at any educational institution of recognized standing within the United States.

The maximum loan to any one individual can be \$600. A smaller loan can be made, but in no case will the loan be less than \$200. An extension worker can be considered for a second loan at a later date. Loans will be granted to members of Epsilon Sigma Phi or to non-members who have had at least 5 years' experience. The applicant must be employed as a full-time extension worker when the loan is made. Loans are made for 3 years or less at 2 percent interest, beginning with the period for study. Repayments are required of half the amount of the loan during the first year following the period taken as leave for study, while the balance of the loan can be repaid during the second year. Names of borrowers will not be published. A note or contract signed by the borrower will be required.

An application form can be obtained by writing to the Grand Sec-



retary, Epsilon Sigma Phi, State director of extension, or chapter secretaries.

### **Farm Foundation**

This foundation offers seven fellowships for a period of 9 months at \$2,000 each. This fellowship study is available to extension workers recommended by State directors of extension and the dean of the college of agriculture or by the Director of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service for Federal employees. It is limited to extension workers who are in, or will be in, the administrative field. Applications are made through the State director of extension to Frank Peck, Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill., and to any one of the following universities: California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

### **Grant Foundation, Inc., Fellowship**

The Institute on Child Study at the University of Maryland, headed by Dr. Daniel Prescott, can grant a \$3,600 fellowship for 12 months to a young man extension worker for advanced study in the field of human development education. This 12-month fellowship is available for study beyond the master's degree. Interested extension workers should write to Dr. Daniel Prescott, Institute on Child Study, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

### **General Education Board**

The General Education Board fellowship program is designed to provide promising younger faculty members of selected southern educational institutions with the opportunity for advanced graduate training leading to the Ph. D. degree. Extension workers in the South are eligible under this program. All applicants must be 35 years of age or less, all must possess the master's degree, and all applications must be presented to the Board not by the individual but by the president of the individual's institution.

The stipend is \$150 per month plus allowances for dependents, tuition, travel to and from place of study, and certain fees.

Applications should be made through the president of the institution to Robert W. July, Assistant Director, General Education Board, 49 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y., not later than February 1 for awards commencing in July or September. For awards beginning in January or February, November 1 of the previous year is the dead line.

Selection of an institution in which to study is left to the applicant.

### **Harvard University**

Fellowships are available through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation for agricultural and home economics extension workers for study in the agricultural extension training program at Harvard University. This program is designed to equip agricultural and home economics extension personnel to assume supervisory and administrative responsibilities, and also to train extension specialists in the economics of agriculture and farm family living and in the other social sciences related thereto. Applications for these fellowships and admission to this training program should be received whenever possible not later than May 15 of each year. Other properly qualified advanced students from the United States and other countries are admitted to this program.

Applicants must be recommended by the State extension director or by the director of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service for Federal workers to Dr. John D. Black, Graduate School of Public Administration, 205 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass., not later than May 15.

The men and women registering for this program are ordinarily candidates for the master of public administration or the doctor of public administration degree in the Graduate School of Public Administration. The programs of study may include courses in the Graduate School of Education and in related social science fields such as sociology, social psychology, and anthropology.

The awards are made more or

less geographically among different ranks and types of extension personnel. The amount of each award is varied according to the needs of the student, but it is hoped that those receiving the awards will receive supplemental aid from their own institutions.

The Lucius N. Littauer Fellowships are intended for men who have already had some experience in the public service and whose academic abilities and personal promise give evidence of the likelihood that they may profit from graduate training in the social sciences. Under the plans of the Graduate School of Public Administration students are enabled to work out individual plans of study. These may be concentrated in one of the social sciences, particularly economics or political science, or they may combine two or more fields in a manner suitable to the needs of the particular student. Programs usually include one or more of the advanced seminars offered by the Graduate School of Public Administration.

The annual award of fellowships will be announced on or about April 1 for the academic year beginning in September. Littauer fellowships are renewable in individual cases for a second year of study where a student's record makes such an award justifiable. The fellowships carry stipends up to \$2,100, with awards adjusted to the needs of the individual student.

Persons interested in fellowships or admission may obtain application blanks, catalogs, and other information by writing to 118 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass. Applications should be filed by March 15.

### **Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation**

This foundation is interested in the advancement of dairy farming in New England. For this purpose a limited number of fellowships in support of graduate study will be awarded. Fellowships are available to graduates of New England colleges whose background, education, and experience indicate that further study will enable them to con-



tribute to improved dairy farming. Study may be undertaken in any recognized university and must be related to the production or distribution of fluid milk. The amount of each fellowship is determined on the basis of the recipient's needs and will not exceed \$2,500—nearly all awards have been under \$2,000.

Applications will be received until March 31 and awards announced later in the spring. Information and application forms are available from Walter N. Dooley, Executive Secretary, Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation, 500 Rutherford Avenue, Boston 29, Mass.

### Health Education

Federal moneys administered by State health departments are available for fellowships in health education. Recipients of these fellowships are expected to return to their State usually for 2 years. They may, however, be free to work on health education in any agency. For information about these fellowships and the regulations covering them, apply to the State health officer of your State health department.

### Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc.

The Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass., provided 74 scholarships of \$100 each during the calendar year 1951—two scholarships to qualified professional staff members of the Cooperative Extension Service in each of the 12 Central States, 12 Northeastern States, and 11 Western States, plus Alaska and Hawaii, who are nominated by their respective State extension directors and a joint scholarship committee from the Cooperative Extension Service and the Foundation. Preference will be given to a man and a woman county extension worker from each State if all other considerations are equal.

Applications are made through the State director of extension to the Chief, Division of Field Coordination, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Applicants should be devoting one-third time or more to work with rural youth. The scholarships are to be used for

attendance at one of the approved short-term schools for extension workers of 3 weeks or longer in which the applicant enrolls in the 4-H or youth course plus others of his choice. The applicant shall not have previously received one of these scholarships.

### The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work

#### Cooperating with the U.S.D.A. Extension Service

These institutions sponsor two fellowships of \$1,200 each for 9 months of study in the United States Department of Agriculture under the guidance of the Extension Service. The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Ill., provides the funds.

Additional funds will be provided to take care of the travel costs from home to Chicago to Washington, D. C., plus hotel and meals in Chicago for 2 weeks at the beginning of the fellowship period to give the fellows opportunity to become acquainted with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc.

One fellowship is awarded to a young man, one to a young woman from nominations by State 4-H Club leaders through State directors of extension to the Division of Field Studies and Training, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be received by May 1. Application blanks may be obtained from the State director of extension.

### Frank R. Pierce Foundation

Four annual fellowships will be awarded. Each fellowship will be a grant of \$2,000 for the 9-month academic term to be paid monthly, plus the tuition fee for the institution selected by the candidate. One fellowship will be awarded in each of the four regions to be set up by the Foundation to men who have been in county extension work at least 5 years and have the title of county agent, associate county agent, assistant county agent, or its equivalent. It is desired that the

applicants be under 40 years of age and that they have a bachelors' degree in agriculture but no advanced degrees. The Foundation does not intend that the fellowship be awarded for the sole purpose of earning a degree, as only 9 months' work is provided for. The Foundation thinks it is desirable that the applicants select an institution other than that of their undergraduate degree in order to get as broad a viewpoint as possible.

Application forms are available through the State director of extension. The State director will receive applications and select a single candidate. He will then forward this application to the regional committee with his recommendations. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Foundation with a dead line of March 1 of each year. Selection will be made according to the general principles set up by the Foundation and the National Committee.

The announcement of the four Frank R. Pierce fellows will be made at the June meeting of the Extension Organization and Policy Committee.

Further information may be obtained from the State director of extension. Extension directors should communicate directly with the secretary, Frank R. Pierce Foundation, 2100 E. Maple Road, Birmingham, Mich.

### Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship

For a number of years the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association has offered annually the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship of \$500 for advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and the related professions. The term "related professions" is interpreted broadly to include home economics. The award is intended for young women who, after graduation from college, have worked in their chosen fields for several years and have need of financial aid in undertaking a year of graduate study.

Applications are made to the chairman of the Education Committee of Woman's National Farm



and Garden Association, Miss Gertrude L. Warren, 2400 16th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., or to the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C.

### Teachers College, Columbia University

Extension workers are eligible for most of the types of fellowships and scholarships available at Teachers College, Columbia University. All of these are awarded on a competitive basis regardless of the fields of education represented. Applications for an ensuing academic year must be received by January 31.

A graduate program designed for cooperative extension personnel is available at Teachers College. Programs may be arranged leading to the degree master of arts, doctor of education, or doctor of philosophy.

Information may be obtained from Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

### The Grace Frysinger Fellowship

The National Association of Home Demonstration Agents has set up a fellowship named for Miss Grace E. Frysinger, pioneer in home demonstration work, now retired after 28 years in the Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

The fellowship is a fund of \$500 to cover expenses of a home demonstration agent for a month or 6 weeks of visiting other States to observe the work there for professional improvement. Each State may nominate one candidate, and the selection of the agent to receive the fellowship will be made by a committee appointed by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

State home demonstration leaders will have the details of the fellowship as soon as plans are completed.

### Sabbatic Leave

#### Provisions of the U.S.D.A. Extension Service for Leave for Study or Professional Improvement

Should colleges desire to extend sabbatic privileges in whole or modified form to extension employees the Department desires, in case

funds of Federal origin or offset thereto are used, to have each individual case made a project mutually agreed upon. Such a project should show the name of the individual desiring to take such leave, length of time in the Extension Service of the State, studies to be pursued or investigations to be made, the institution at which such studies or investigations are to be made, period of leave covered, rate of compensation and source of funds involved, likelihood of the one taking sabbatic leave returning to the State Extension Service following sabbatic leave, and like matters.

Federal funds should bear their proportionate share of the salary of an extension worker while on sabbatic leave. For example, if a county agent's salary is paid at the rate of \$1,800 from Federal funds, \$1,800 from State funds, and \$900 from county funds, the Federal cost of his sabbatic leave should not exceed \$1,800 per annum.

*Other leave for professional improvement.* The statements made for sabbatic leave apply for a semester, quarter, 3 weeks, or other type leave for professional improvement.

### Home Demonstration Clubs Offer Scholarship

Washington County Colorado's 23 home demonstration clubs, through their county council, have announced an annual scholarship to Colorado A. & M. College to be awarded for the first time this year to a 4-H Club girl in her senior year in high school.

Mrs. John Pachner, Elba, president of the Washington County Home Demonstration Council, says the club members hope through this scholarship to encourage higher scholastic standing in high schools of their county, to encourage teen-age girls to complete their 4-H Club projects and to stimulate interest in college education for the young people of the county.

● CLARENCE A. SVINTH, Washington State agent, has been appointed to the Faculty Executive

Committee of Washington State College to fill the vacancy left when Dr. Charles Elkinton accepted a position with the Department of State. It is the first time that an extension member has been appointed to this committee.

Mr. Svinth, former county agent in Thurston County, Wash., spent 1946 and 1947 on a cooperative appointment with the U. S. D. A. Extension Division of Field Studies and Training and received his master's degree at Columbia University.

● Appointment of GEORGE C. KLINGBEIL as horticultural specialist on the North Carolina Extension staff was announced recently. He will work with farmers and county agents in dealing with problems of fruit culture.

Mr. Klingbeil earned a bachelor's degree in horticulture from Michigan State in 1949 and formerly worked as a research assistant in the department of horticulture at Michigan State. During World War II, he served 2 years overseas, participating in five major campaigns.

● MRS. VERNA J. HITCHCOCK, State home demonstration leader in Wyoming, has been named head of the division of home economics at the University of Wyoming. Mrs. Hitchcock first joined the Wyoming staff in 1929 and served for some time as State home demonstration leader, following a stint as home demonstration agent in Idaho, and as a nutrition worker with the Elizabeth McCormick memorial fund in Chicago, where she undertook graduate work in child development at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Hitchcock was reappointed State home demonstration leader in 1943 and has served continuously since then in that capacity. As head of the University's division, she will also hold the post of home economist in the agricultural experiment station.

Mae Baird, who has been on leave studying at the University of Chicago, will replace Mrs. Hitchcock as home demonstration leader.



# Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore  
Agricultural Research Administration

## New Crate Cuts Shipping Costs

A new crate for shipping lettuce, carrots, and other vegetables is paying dividends to growers in reduced damage and lower transportation costs. The old LA crate, which has been in use for 20 years, worked fine until improved varieties of lettuce and better growing methods produced larger heads that did not pack efficiently in the long, narrow crate. The Western Growers Association under contract with PMA solved the problem by developing a crate that is wider, higher, and shorter. The new dimensions were calculated after measurements were taken of heads of lettuce normally packed in each of the west coast lettuce-growing districts. The WGA crate costs no more than the old container, and its dimensions permit the loading of an additional stack of crates in the refrigerator car. Thus 16 cars can carry the same quantity of vegetables that required 17 cars when the old crates were used. This means a saving to California and Arizona growers alone of more than \$300,000 annually. The use of the new crate is spreading to other States that ship vegetables long distances.

## Big Names in Soybeans

Eight superior new varieties of soybeans will help U. S. growers meet the 273-million-bushel production goal for 1951. Developed by Federal and State research during the past 10 years, the new varieties are Lincoln, Hawkeye, Adams, Monroe, Wabash, Roanoke, Ogden, and Blackhawk. Our soybean scientists estimate that more than three-fourths of this year's acreage will be planted to the improved varieties, which produce 10 to 20 percent more beans than the old

varieties. This averages at least 3 bushels per acre, and the beans have a higher oil content. The plants stand erect in the field and are more easily harvested. The new varieties also carry resistance to several diseases: Wabash, for

example, shows high resistance to frogeye leafspot and Ogden to bacterial pustule and wildfire. Research is seeking resistance to stem canker and brown stem rot and other diseases that are potential dangers to the soybean crop.

## Better Protection for Stored Grain

Our engineers have found another way to protect stored grain—this time from wind, water, and rats. Working with PMA and industry, they have developed a new type anchor for keeping in place during high winds the circular metal grain bins widely used throughout the grain-producing areas. The new bin anchor, called a foundation ring, replaces the conventional concrete block foundation often used for such bins. The foundation ring is primarily a 22-inch extension of the bin with a 4-inch steel flange bolted horizontally onto the base of the extension. After installation

15 inches of the ring are below ground level. The weight of the earth on the foundation ring flange anchors it solidly in place. The bin then is bolted to the top of the ring. Seven inches of sand or dirt fill is added inside the bin to bring the loose metal bin floor up to the level of the original bin base and well above ground level. The new ring also protects the bin from storm water penetration at the ground level and from damage by rats and mice. It works as well with old bins as with new ones. Several CCC bins have been successfully modified with these foundation rings.





## One Day in Extension

*(Continued from page 96)*

went over to assist the mayor with his welcome speech.

Extension agents may feel far removed from foreign policy for the Nation, but on this day one was called on to meet with the International Boundary Commission. A little later he made a radio broadcast by telephone from San Benito to the radio station in McAllen.

A few "biggest" figures would show 310 persons attending a horticulture school, one agent traveling 351 miles in addition to a half day's work in the office, another traveling 125 miles within the county in connection with normal duties, a long-distance telephone call from Kansas City to Fort Worth asking for information on the stock show, and one agent assisting in sending out 2,000 form letters. Among the specialists, the longest distance traveled was by bus from Lubbock to Houston, a distance of 523 miles.

The latest lunch hour was reported by a Negro agent. His work kept him busy until 4 p. m. before he had time to eat.

The work of Negro agents closely paralleled that of white agents. They took part during the day in such projects as the March of Dimes, Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, County Teachers' Association, Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, Social Security, county livestock shows, rural neighborhood contest, Red Cross, and Civil Defense. One reported preparing a radio script, and several prepared newspaper articles.

The noon hour found many of the agents, both men and women, attending all of the various civic clubs. For one agent, however, the noon whistle sounded a fire alarm. He ran for the fire truck, climbed aboard, and chased out to a big range fire. Three hours later the fire was under control but not until more than 3,000 acres of good grass had been consumed. His lunch time came at 3:30. Ironically, he left home at 7:30 that night to attend

the regular monthly meeting of the town's firemen.

After-hours for the extension agents found a big round of meetings. These varied from schools for farmers to meetings with SCS, PMA, Farmers Home Administration, 4-H Clubs, cotton meetings, tomato growers' meetings, business and professional meetings, home demonstration meetings, and some just plain meetings. Judging from the reports, about 1 out of 3 nights is devoted to some sort of meeting to which the extension agent is invited or which he has called. State-wide meetings are attended if they are held within a few counties' distance of the agents. One meeting of this nature was the State-wide Broiler Growers' Association meeting held at Terrell on the night of February 6.

By 10 o'clock most of the agents had retired—that is, except for two, one a Negro agent. His telephone had rung a little before 9 p. m. "One of my hogs is dead. Can you come over and see what the trouble was?" The agent drove out to the farm and with a knife cut into the hog. A .22 bullet dropped out of the cut.

And so ended the day for the Extension Service with one lone agent still driving from the Houston Stock Show where he had helped with the 4-H Calf Scramble. This agent did not arrive home until 3 o'clock the next morning, which proves that for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service the day never ends.

## White Rat Teaches Better Nutrition

*(Continued from page 93)*

other to lead a normal life. The older children reported that "the younger boys and girls really understood better than ever before the need for a good diet. This was because they saw the differences in real live animals, and now they have proof." One large school group reported: "We have enjoyed the little fellows and hope that they have been as much help as they have been fun."

A color film of the experiment will be used as a teaching aid for

many different adult and youth classes.

Besides the nine school centers in the county, there are 18 adult home demonstration women's groups who have had some part in this experiment. Our newspaper editor has given 71 column-inches of newspaper publicity through the local paper. This paper "covers Winston County like the dew." All people of the county have had ample opportunity to see and know about the rats, either by seeing them on Main Street or in their own community, or by reading about them in the local paper. They have brought home to all families a real knowledge of the food needs of the body. One of the local ministers used this demonstration as a subject for a large congregation sermon. After he had emphasized the needs for physical development he expanded the idea into the need for a well-rounded spiritual development.

As a method of teaching an object lesson, these little white rats have scurried over the town and the country and have opened the eyes of many to the physical need of all; they have entered the homes, schools and the church to challenge our people to a more abundant life.

- Good reading means more to folks in Moffat County, Colo., when the snow is deep. That's why the Maybelle Women's Club has raised money to add 30 new books to the children's department of the local library. Some of the books were to be read for school credit and class work. The club members did not forget the adults either, because they recently purchased 20 new books of special interest to grown-ups.

- Twenty North Dakota 4-H Club members, accompanied by two county extension agents, took a look at crop marketing and processing operations in Minneapolis early this spring.

In the past 3 years, 60 4-H members of the State have taken this trip, seeing for themselves how grain is handled and sold when it reaches one of the Nation's largest grain marketing centers.



## 4-H Local Leaders

*(Continued from page 92)*

But this method is but one part of the plan. Also in 1948 we began to push the idea of more than one leader per club. We now average a little more than 2 leaders per club with only 12 clubs out of 65 having but one leader. This method permits division of responsibilities, gives moral support, and in case a leader resigns there is less chance the club will disband. The remaining leader will carry on until another can take over.

To find leaders is one thing; to keep them, another. Our plan of working with leaders includes training, recognition, and giving responsibility activities.

Leaders want to know what their job is and to get some guidance and training in doing it. To new leaders organizational training is given by personal conference. For efficient use of the agents' time this procedure needs improvement. Our plans for that await trial.

The homemaking leaders' training and educational materials in subject matter have been excellent in this State for many, many years. To coordinate agricultural educational materials we have devised a Leaders Project Teaching Handbook. It includes materials of State and county origin helpful in project teaching. This is a loose-leaf notebook divided into project sections by colored separator sheets. A listing of project illustrative materials and equipment available from the 4-H Club Office and a listing of the various activities for club members are included at the beginning of each section.

Believing that an important task as an agent is to keep leaders supplied with teaching tools, we follow club programs closely. Many things are sent by mail. Others we deliver to the leaders. With many clubs 20 to 50 miles from the county office we know leaders could not call for materials needed. The increased quantity and quality of teaching at the local club level justifies, we believe, our time and travel. Also, as we cannot attend the meetings of any one club more

than two or three times a year, this arrangement helps us keep in contact with leaders.

The two local leader associations provide opportunity for training in special fields of interest such as health, safety, recreation, and understanding of youth.

The New York State 4-H Club leadership study shows that leaders are not too concerned with tangible rewards. Yet most of us will do a little better job if we know our work is appreciated. A letter of commendation is so simple it may be overlooked. We use it frequently and attempt to keep it from being a mere "bread and butter" letter.

Along the same line is the use of leaders' names in news releases about meetings, club activities, and the successes of members. We also give each leader a subscription to the National 4-H Club News. Opportunities to attend special events, conferences, and trips are real recognition. We have carried it so far that neither club agent in the county has attended the annual State Capitol Day trip! That is a privilege reserved for a different leader each year.

### *Leaders Given Recognition*

Our leaders are given recognition by our method of appointment. New leader application blanks are acted upon by the county executive committee which officially approves and appoints leaders. The chairman then sends a letter of welcome and an appointment card.

The leader recognition dinner is the big event of the year. It is sponsored by the County 4-H Club Executive Committee, aided by many banks. In addition to good food and good fellowship we provide sincere appreciation for volunteer service from several sources. Representative parents express their thanks on behalf of all parents. A banker looks to the future as well as the present and pays tribute to the leadership being given youth. The chairman of the executive committee speaks, and a member of the county governing body—the board of supervisors—tells what their training of youth means to the

county. The "lift" or this meeting can be felt for some time.

Leaders desire responsibility more than recognition. They want more than "chore" responsibility. Various leader committees are our main answer to this. An advisory homemaking committee, with a rotating member plan, meets four times a year. The leaders select the projects to be offered, decide upon the training meetings needed. They plan for special events—clothing revue, demonstration day, and others. Other leaders assist in executing the plans.

In agriculture an over-all committee which considers the broad aspects of the program is supplemented by project committees. When training meetings for members and leaders are held a leader serves as chairman.

For their leader associations the leaders have complete responsibility.

Trained leaders, given a voice in planning and afforded some recognition, are satisfied leaders who are loyal to club work and happy in their service to youth. Our integrated plan is helping find and keep such leaders. We know this is true because the number of leaders since 1947 has increased from 71 to 144, their tenure from 1.7 years to 2.8 years. During these same years the number of clubs has increased from 44 to 64 and the number of years they stay in clubs from 2.2 to 2.6.

● Virginia's 4-H'ers will give added emphasis to wildlife conservation this year, says Dr. W. E. Skelton, State 4-H Club agent at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The Virginia Wildlife Federation is offering memberships at reduced rates to 4-H Club members and will help club members in programs on soil and land use, supply speakers at 4-H meetings to explain game and fish programs, and send a monthly bulletin to each county farm and home agent to keep them informed on current activities in conservation.



## National 4-H Camp

*(Continued from page 97)*

The idea of a formal citizenship ceremony honoring 4-H young people on reaching voting age was a contribution of the National 4-H Club Camp.

The presentation of specially designed citations to nonprofessional individuals who had been of special service to 4-H Club work for a number of years was first observed at the Fifteenth National Camp in 1941 through the action of the leaders' conference.

Throughout the years these State leader conferences at National 4-H Club Camp have emphasized the value of combined planning by the State and Federal offices of the Cooperative Extension Service.

But the educational and administrative problems are not all solved, and the need for development of new ideas is immeasurable; so the leaders' conference begins its twenty-first session with a full agenda.

The Committee on Extension Organization and Policy selected Washington as the place for its June meeting so that members could sit in on some of the camp programs. The Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work met with it on June 12.

Club leaders who attended June 13 sessions of the President's Highway Safety Conference had an opportunity to hear President Truman, Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell, and Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan who also spoke at a camp session.

About 37 International Farm Youth Exchange delegates coming here from cooperating countries joined the 4-H delegates in all of the camp group discussions and in other activities on the program. Professional leaders of rural youth groups from 9 countries participating in the second "International Invitational Open House" program attended the camp to observe the methods followed, joining in any of the State leaders' meetings of special interest to them. International Farm Youth Exchange delegates of the United States who are assigned

to European countries other than the United Kingdom joined the National Camp groups on June 19 and took part in one or more international sessions. The schedule of IFYE delegates to the United Kingdom, Brazil, and New Zealand made it impossible for them to attend the camp.

## Financing Increased Production

*(Continued from page 94)*

sources of a country must be used to the limit. To advance full force ahead, all idle resources must be put to work.

Every acre of farm land should go into the use for which it is best fitted and idle acres be put to work. Plans for its long-time use may mean shifts in crops which involve a considerable outlay of cash. Soil conservation and other soil improvements relating to balanced farming and a grassland agriculture may require the use of borrowed money to supplement accumulated cash.

Despite an emergency, many young farmers in the next few years will be ready to become farm owners. Death of old farmers and maturing of managerial ability of young operators call for a constant change of ownership. Just as young men find it takes borrowed money to get started in farming, a young farmer finds the next big step—buying a farm—another hurdle that may be made by using credit. Loans to finance part of the purchase of farms or for the transfer of farms in the family are continuing important purposes for using credit.

To finance the purchase or transfer of a farm, most leaders require the borrower to have a reasonable equity and for the farm to be a fairly productive family-sized farm. If these conditions exist, they are willing to finance a part of the purchase price.

The sound principles of credit developed over the past years should prove helpful to the future. Farmers' restraint in going into debt,

lenders' conservatism in granting credit, and the general use of loan plans adapted to agricultural needs have been important factors in the successful use of credit. High production—partly the result of favorable weather—good prices, and rising land values have combined to bring happy results for nearly all farmers borrowing money.

As we speed up our farm plant and with credit in good supply, it is anticipated that farm production will keep pace with the needs of the Nation.

## Point Four Program

*(Continued from page 95)*

wagon serves. Whatever the means available, it never seems adequate to cover a country.

When an agent rides a mule 30 miles to do a specific piece of work, it will take him approximately 4 to 5 days. The entire program must be geared to this speed.

Colleges and universities have the "know-how" to improve yields, and through such things as improved yields the standards of living of these countries can be raised. In doing the job, the college or university will learn much on its part which will, in the end, bring the peoples of the world toward a more common understanding. It will not be accomplished without serious and determined effort on the part of the colleges, but in the final analysis these institutions will gather more information than they impart.

● The annual Distinguished Service Award, presented by the Appleton, Wis. Junior Chamber of Commerce, was given to County Club Agent G. L. Vandenberg, at a special dinner meeting earlier this year. A committee, representing professional, industrial, and civic leaders, annually selects the young man of the year.



## 4-H Horses

The youth of America are reviving the horse and buggy era. Well, at any rate the horse is in the fore again. In recognition of Dobbin's comeback, a national equine publication, with a press run approximately of 60,000 is running a regular column entitled H-H-H-H- Horses.

The column is written by a former 4-H girl, an equine columnist in both U.S.A. and Canada, and freelancer of horse articles for 20 other equine publications.

Approximately 10,000 horses are being used in 4-H projects. A project often includes up to 3 horses. Several States admit of no horse projects, but include them as livestock projects. Twenty-two States participated last year, and an even greater number are pledging this year. Michigan leads with 914 projects. Colorado second, with 599; and Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington share third with between 250 and 300 projects each.

These 4-H'ers have trail rides, drill teams, shows, summer camps, and a fine time in general. Many of them make money with their horses, too. And they don't have to sell their pets over the block, after lavishing a year's care and affection on them, either. Breeders are bedding the 4-H projects with hay in the form of equipment, educational aids, (films, books, and pictures) prizes, awards, and even—horses.

● VENIA M. Kellar, assistant director in Maryland since 1935, and a member of the organization for 34 years, retired on March 31. When Miss Kellar began work as home demonstration agent in Dorchester County, only 5 of the 23 counties in the State had part-time home demonstration agents. Now, the program includes an agent in every county and Baltimore City, with assistant agents in several counties. Five home economic specialists, a district agent, and a 4-H Club agent have also been added to the State staff and worked under her supervision.

This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rural Women's Short Course, which Miss Kellar originated in 1923—it was discon-

tinued through World War II—and she has agreed to again direct its activities. Two hundred and three farm women attended the first short course, which has grown each year. In 1951, the enrollment reached 1,200.

● M. ELMINA WHITE, who as a high school home economics teacher started the first school lunch program in the State, retired January 1 as assistant director of extension in Washington State.

One of the first two county home demonstration agents appointed in the State in 1917, her work was directly involved with the food conservation program of the First World War. Subsequently she served as assistant State 4-H Club leader, State Club leader, and assistant director. All but 2 years of her extension career were spent in her native State of Washington. In 1929 and 1930, Miss White served as assistant director in charge of home economics in Hawaii. This was during the time the Hawaiian Extension Service was being formed, and

besides heading up the home demonstration work, Miss White also served as specialist in every home economics field and assisted in organizing 4-H Club work in the Territory.

Miss White is a charter member of Beta Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi. In 1946 Miss White was awarded a "Certificate of Recognition," recommended by Beta Chapter and awarded by the Grand Council of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

She served the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in many ways, including her recent membership on the Committee of Extension Organization and Policy and the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation of America, Inc.

Miss White will make her home with her sister, Mrs. Audrey Sanger, in Spokane. Before settling down, however, she plans to visit the Hawaiian Islands and renew the friendships she made more than 20 years ago. At a banquet which was held in her honor, friends presented her with sufficient funds to purchase the round-trip ship passage to Honolulu.



Director E. V. Ellington presents a scrapbook to Miss White which contains 200 letters from co-workers and former associates. In the center is Erle Hupp, county agent, Pend Oreille County, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet honoring Miss White.



## Leaders Tomorrow

(Continued from page 101)

likes to keep right on working with them. The young adult program helps to hold them until they can fit into adult groups.

It doesn't take long to get returns on the time and effort you put into work with these young farmers and homemakers. Mary Jane Mickey, county extension worker in Adams County, Pa., can point to many ways their senior extension members are helping—becoming 4-H leaders, assisting with spring homemakers' meetings, becoming officers of other organizations. Adams County has a young senior extension club member who was elected a member of the county extension executive committee.

And Bill Greenawalt, county agent in Bucks County, Pa., says simply: "Why drop them? Let's hang onto them. They are our potential leaders of tomorrow."

Edna Summerfield who works with the extension pilot project for young men and women in New England philosophized a bit when I asked her about working with these young adults. "There's joy in seeing young people come through in able fashion when, with some assistance, you give them the opportunity of planning their own program."

You ask a dozen county extension workers the same question. You'll get a dozen different answers, too, but chances are most of them will mention leadership as one reason for working with this group. They want to be sure of their leaders of tomorrow.

- A JOHN A. HILL memorial scholarship fund has been planned as a living memorial to JOHN A. HILL, late vice president of the University of Wyoming and former dean of its college of agriculture. Dean Hill died early in March.

A scholarship fund committee, headed by Director A. E. Bowman, was appointed by H. M. Briggs, present dean of the university college. The income from the fund is to be used for agricultural students at the university showing outstanding achievements.



When Dr. Evelyn Blanchard (extreme right) visited Texas A. & M. College, nutritionists and food specialists got together to see what their program of work could do in meeting the national emergency. Maurine Hearn, State home demonstration leader for the Texas Extension Service, is on the extreme left. Jimmie Nell Harris and Frances Reasonover are foods and nutrition specialists with the Texas Extension Service.

## Club Score Card

WATAUGA County, N. C., Home Demonstration Council has worked out a point system for choosing the most outstanding club in the county each year, reports Mrs. Betty M. Edwards, Watauga County home demonstration agent.

The system, used last year for the first time, is based on 17 activities for which a club may obtain points.

Five points are given for four active officers—president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. By conducting demonstrations in their local clubs, project leaders earn 10 points for their clubs, and for conducting a meeting in some other club, they earn 25 points.

Five points are awarded for such community activities as clean-up drives and beautification projects.

Twenty points are given for perfect attendance at a regular club meeting, or the percentage of 20 as to the percentage of members pres-

ent. Attendance at district meetings counts three points for each member, five for each officer or leader attending county council or leaders' schools, and two for each person attending county-wide special interest meetings.

Payment of State federation dues by March 1 earns a club 10 points and participation in National Home Demonstration Week adds some points—10 for an exhibit in a local store window and 5 for a special program during the week. Ten points each are allowed for attendance at home demonstration camp and farm and home week.

Perhaps the one thing that has created the most interest is the sponsoring of new clubs, 25 points being given for this activity. Three clubs already have made plans to sponsor new organizations this year. For each new member in a club, 5 points are given.



# YOU CAN HELP



Unlock the wealth of under-developed countries. How? By helping the people of those countries to develop the skills needed for increasing food production and for raising their general level of family-community living. You can also be of service to them in initiating self-help and aiding government programs to meet farm and family needs.

Here at home you have been doing these things. Extension agents, specialists, and teachers of vocational agriculture are equipped through their training and experience to render valuable assistance in the Near East, the Middle East, South America, Central America, and Southeast Asia.

You will have the joy of accomplishment that comes from helping others; you will see more of the world; and you will learn something new that you can use when you return home.

For information, write to Parke G. Haynes, Chief, Division of Employment, Office of Personnel, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.